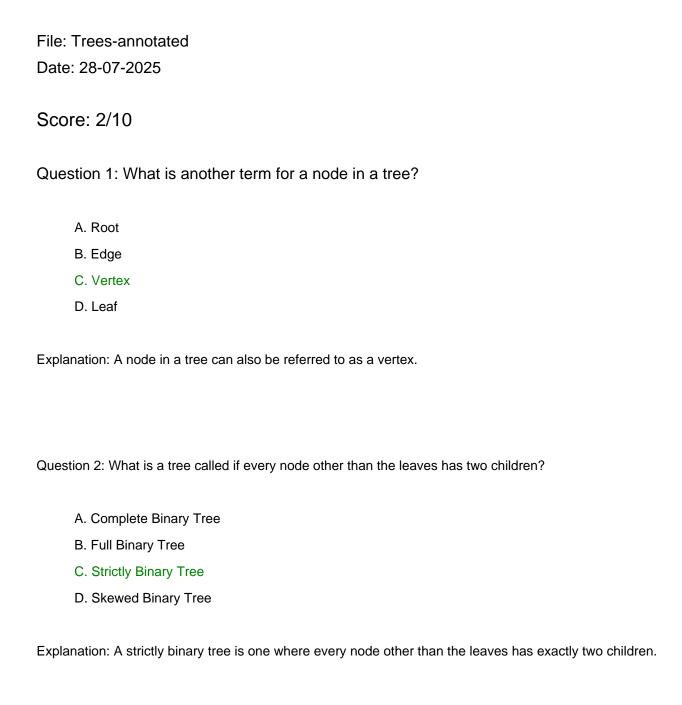
## **Quiz Results**



Question 3: What is a collection of trees referred to as?
A. Branch
B. Root
C. Subtree
D. Forest
Explanation: A forest is a collection or set of trees.
Question 4: Which tree traversal method visits the root node last?
A. Inorder Traversal
B. Preorder Traversal
C. Postorder Traversal
D. Breadth First Search
Explanation: In postorder traversal, the root node is visited after its left and right subtrees.
Question 5: In the context of trees, what does 'parent' refer to?
A. A node with no children
B. A node with two children
C. The root of the tree
D. The immediate predecessor of a node
Explanation: The parent node is the node directly above another node in the tree hierarchy.

Question 6: What is the term for nodes that share the same parent?
A. Children
B. Ancestors
C. Siblings
D. Descendants
Explanation: Nodes that share the same parent are called siblings.
Question 7: What is the name for a binary tree where all levels are completely filled except possibly the last level, which is filled from left to right?
A. Full Binary Tree
B. Skewed Binary Tree
C. Complete Binary Tree
D. Balanced Binary Tree
Explanation: A complete binary tree has all levels filled except possibly the last, which is filled from left to right.
Question 8: What is the name of a binary tree where all internal nodes have two children and all leaf nodes are at the same level?
A. Skewed Binary Tree
B. Complete Binary Tree
C. Full Binary Tree
D. Extended Binary Tree
Explanation: A full binary tree is a tree in which every node other than the leaves has two children.

## Question 9: What is the purpose of a Binary Search Tree?

- A. To store data in a linear fashion
- B. To efficiently search, insert, and delete nodes
- C. To represent mathematical expressions
- D. To create a heap data structure

Explanation: Binary Search Trees are designed for efficient searching, insertion, and deletion operations.

Question 10: What is the definition of the 'height' of a tree?

- A. The number of nodes in the tree
- B. The number of edges in the longest path from the root to a leaf
- C. The number of internal nodes
- D. The number of leaf nodes

Explanation: The height (or depth) of a tree is the length of the longest path from the root to a leaf.